United Nations DP/DCP/TUR/3

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
27 June 2015

Original: English

Second regular session 2015
31 August - 4 September 2015, New York
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Turkey (2016-2020)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	6
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	7
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Turkey (2016-2020)	8

15-10696 (E) 090715

Please recycle

I. Programme rationale

1. Turkey is an upper middle-income country with an end-2014 population of 77.7 million (median age 30.7).[1] Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was $10,404 (at market exchange rates) in 2014,[2] over half the European Union average. The economy is dynamic, diversified and open, with a large private sector. Turkey has shown itself to be a strong supporter of the United Nations and multilateralism. The European Union accession agenda influences Turkey's economic and political reforms at a strategic level since Turkey is a candidate country.

2. UNDP and Turkey have enjoyed a longstanding development partnership for almost 60 years, which the 2011 UNDP-Government of Turkey Partnership Framework Agreement (PFA) strengthened and opened up new opportunities for cooperation, including support for Turkey's 2015 G-20 Presidency, the post-2015 development agenda and South-South and triangular cooperation. Turkey has become a significant international cooperation partner with total global development assistance reaching $3.3 billion in 2013, more than tripling in three years. It has emerged as the world's fourth largest humanitarian donor, especially owing to the Syrian crisis.[3]

3. The Tenth National Development Plan (NDP), 2014-2018, outlines Turkey's national development priorities. It provides a human development oriented framework for high, stable and inclusive economic growth (average GDP growth projected at 5.5 per cent), with sound use of natural resources, strengthened fundamental rights and freedoms, and more effective contributions to global and regional agendas. Significant GDP growth (average 7.2 per cent) between 2002-2006 declined to 3.3 per cent between 2007-2012 and 2.9 per cent in 2014 partly as a result of the global crisis. The consumption-driven growth, decreasing productivity, insufficient research and development investments[4] and domestic savings[5] hamper further progress. The Tenth NDP prioritizes value added in manufacturing and enhanced innovative and entrepreneurial capacity to make the economy more competitive and innovation-driven.

4. Turkey has eliminated absolute poverty, was successful in universal provision of education and health services and introduced schemes for access to employment for all (including youth and disabled). The Tenth NDP prioritizes equality of opportunity by improving access to public services and increasing employability. Seasonally unadjusted unemployment reached 11.3 per cent in January 2015, notwithstanding relatively low (50 per cent) labour force participation. Youth unemployment was 20 per cent.[6] There are socioeconomic, regional and rural-urban disparities in educational attainment, employment, income, infrastructure and services. Turkey is one of the few countries to have reduced income inequality; its Gini coefficient is 0.38.[7] Relative poverty shows a decreasing trend (14.9 per cent in 2013[8]). In 2011, there was a four-fold difference between income levels of the first and last ranking regions in term of gross value added.[9] [10] The Tenth NDP prioritizes women, youth and persons with disabilities' access to opportunities and participation in economic and social life.

---

[1] Turkish Statistical Institute: Address-based population registry system.
[2] Turkish Statistical Institute: National income statistics.
[3] "Development assistance report", Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency, 2013.
[4] Turkish Statistical Institute: Statistics on research and development activities.
[5] Current account deficit amounted to 7.9 per cent of GDP in 2013, consumption for 70.9 per cent of GDP, and total domestic savings for GDP was 13.4 per cent. Turkstat: National income statistics; Central Bank: Balance of payments statistics; Ministry of Development: Medium-term programme, 2015-2017.
[6] Turkish Statistical Institute: Household labour survey.
[7] Turkish Statistical Institute: Income distribution statistics, 2013.
[8] Turkish Statistical Institute: Survey of income and living conditions 2013.
[9] Turkish Statistical Institute: Regional accounts.
[10] Eighty-one provinces are divided into six groups: 15 in the east and southeast regions are categorized as least developed.

5. Over the past decade, Turkey established the Parliamentary Committee on Equal Opportunity for Women and Men, introduced incentives to promote women's employment and passed legislation and organized campaigns to reduce violence against women. However, existing gender disparities in decision-making, employment and property ownership pose challenges to Turkey's development. Women's labour force participation has been rising (26 per cent in 2006) but was still only 30 per cent in 2014 (compared to 70.8 per cent for men). Women make up 72.1 per cent of unpaid family workers[11] but only 9.3 per cent of high-level executives[12] and hold only 14.4 per cent of parliamentary seats.[13] Violence against women is another challenge.[14] Turkey ranked 69 out of 149 countries on the 2014 gender inequality index, and 118 out of 187 on the gender development index. The Tenth NDP acknowledges the need for improvement and sustained progress in women's participation in the labour market, decision making and violence-prevention.

6. Despite improvements in environmental legislation and standards, the pressure on the environment caused by Turkey's growth and rapid urbanization continues. Urban population growth[15] has outstripped development of urban and peri-urban infrastructure and reduced green spaces. The temperature is expected to rise by 2 to 3 degrees Celsius by 2100, and climate change threatens agricultural production, natural resources, ecosystems, public health and livelihoods.[16] Even though Turkey's greenhouse gas emissions are growing and it has yet to propose an emissions reduction target,[17] its share in the global total emissions is low, even lower than the European Union average. The Tenth NDP prioritizes financial resources for environmental investments and evaluating projects' environmental impact.

7. The risk of natural disasters, including earthquakes, droughts and floods, is high. Turkey is ninth globally in human losses due to earthquakes and fifth for people affected. More than 95 per cent of its territory is exposed to geophysical hazards. About 1,000 people die in disasters annually.[18] Turkey has significantly advanced its capacity to manage and mitigate disaster risk, and strengthened its legal and institutional framework. Further enhancement of national, local government and individual capacities is needed to build a disaster-resilient society.[19]

8. Turkey is a transit country for irregular migration. Syrians and Iraqis forced to flee war have been arriving in Turkey en masse since 2011. In April 2015, there were 1.7 million Syrians in Turkey, including about 253,000 in camps. Turkey has demonstrated a progressive approach, providing free public services to Syrians under temporary protection, including labour market access. The influx has placed a heavy burden on public administration, infrastructure, services and livelihoods in border provinces hosting the highest number of Syrians, causing occasional social tensions,[20] highlighting the need for resilient communities, livelihood opportunities and effective border management in the context of very complex geopolitical and regional dynamics.

9. Turkey has made significant democratic reforms to harmonize its legislation with the European Union. It has recognized the right of individual appeal to the Constitutional Court. Turkey has established its National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman Institution, which could be further

[11] Turkstat: Household Labour Force Survey, December 2014

[12] "Women in statistics 2013". Turkish Statistical Institute (March 5, 2014).

[13] Parliament's statistics: www.tbmm.gov.tr.

[14] Ministry of Family and Social Policies: National research on violence against women in Turkey, 2015.

[15] More than 77 per cent of the population currently lives in urban areas, as opposed to 25 per cent in 1950 and 56 per cent in 1980.

[16] Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (2011).

[17] World Economic and Social Survey 2013, United Nations Development Policy and Analysis Division, (New York, 2013).

[18] Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD): Strategic Plan 2013-2017 (Ankara, 2012).

[19] Ibid.

[20] "Syrian refugees in Turkey 2013: Field survey results", and "Syrian women in Turkey, 2014: Field survey results". AFAD (Ankara, 2013).

strengthened in line with international norms together with ensuring accountable, transparent and responsive institutions and system integrity at all levels. The Tenth NDP indicates that implementation of fundamental rights and freedoms, democratization, and justice will continue. The Government initiated a Kurdish solution process after three decades of conflict that has improved Kurdish rights, such as use of Kurdish in private schools. This process is expected to boost economic and social development in the relatively poor south-eastern provinces. The Tenth NDP recognizes civil society as a sector for the first time, and aims to ensure it is strong, diverse, pluralistic and sustainable. Arrangements for its participation in policy-making and monitoring need strengthening and institutionalization.

10. Most of Turkey's challenges are structural and interrelated. They call for an impartial development partner with long-term perspective, able to secure stakeholders' trust, connect issues and demonstrate strong contextual understanding. Appraisals of UNDP work in Turkey show the organization has exhibited these strengths.

11. UNDP long-standing cooperation with the Southeast Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP RDA) to produce the region's competitiveness agenda exemplifies its ability to contribute holistic policy options that recognize the interplay, complementarities and trade-offs between different sustainable development challenges. The agenda triggered policy changes linking several areas (energy efficiency, renewables, tourism, green growth, organic agriculture) to produce a scalable, replicable model and to utilize the region's considerable renewable energy and energy efficiency potential for regional growth goals.

12. A recent outcome evaluation of UNDP governance work in Turkey[21] showed appreciation for its capacity development focus and underlined the benefits of exposure to (best) practices. The evaluation notes that UNDP has increased knowledge of standards and norms and contributed to changes in attitudes and perceptions. However, it indicated that the need for: more project cohesion to support reforms and build collective capacity; follow up to pilot approaches; and more effective UNDP partnership with civil society. Similarly, the environment outcome evaluation[22] highlighted UNDP contributions to the country's climate change agenda, recommended expanded partnerships at local level, and emphasized the need for a cross-sectoral approach and better use of UNDP knowledge and South-South cooperation networks.

13. Deploying its core competencies in multiple areas, and guided by its trademark human development approach, UNDP will contribute to the achievement of the Tenth NDP and other priorities, and to scalable and sustainable outcomes through upstream and downstream actions while focusing on development processes.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme will address the structural and intertwined challenges from a cross-cutting sustainable human development perspective, in line with Tenth NDP priorities and in support of the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

15. UNDP will position as a development partner that brings global knowledge through a multi-sector approach – its key comparative advantage. The programme will concentrate on a few interlinked outcomes. Target groups will focus on those facing social exclusion or vulnerability, such as unemployed women, especially in rural areas, youth (by encouraging their active participation in economic and social life), persons with disabilities, and communities in less developed regions.

[21] Kluyskens, J., "Outcome evaluation of UNDP's Democratic Governance Programme, 2006-2010", (Ankara, March 2013).

[22] Lauritto, R., "Outcome evaluation of the Environment and Sustainable Development Programme", (Ankara, March 2012).

16. The *inclusive and sustainable growth* outcome will address structural issues critical to national competitiveness. It will address regional disparities through prototyping initiatives that build the capacities of local actors, engage them in social development and promote social cohesion.

17. UNDP will support the development of national frameworks for competitiveness, job creation and economic growth by strengthening innovation and entrepreneurship capacity, facilitating industrial transformation and higher value added in manufacturing. It will support regional and local stakeholders in implementing and scaling up solutions for urban regeneration, sustainable production, natural resource use and waste management. Sustainable transport, green innovations, energy/resource efficiency and renewable energy will be among the major themes. Support for design and implementation of inclusive social policies and protection will be another, as well as more equitable employment for all, especially youth, women and those with difficulties accessing employment.

18. UNDP will support Turkey in solving negative economic and social spill-over from the Syrian crisis on host communities, particularly in provinces bordering Syria, through a resilience-building approach. In line with the priorities of the Turkish chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, 2015-2016, UNDP will focus on supporting local municipal and basic services, and the livelihoods of impacted communities, linking resilience to humanitarian response.

19. This outcome will prioritize urban and rural Eastern and Southeast Anatolia, but will also address 'pockets' of poverty – for example, among women with low socioeconomic status – in eastern and more developed regions, and among other disadvantaged groups, such as unemployed youth, the disabled and elderly.

20. The *climate change and environment* outcome will promote all stakeholders' voices on environmental issues and enable valorisation of ecosystem services and sharing of their benefits. It will focus on strengthening capacities to prevent and respond to environmental degradation, particularly on biodiversity, forest management and chemical waste prevention and management. The outcome will extend support to relevant ministries for the integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services into development planning. It will prioritize climate change adaption and mitigation action across sectors, including initiatives to strengthen systems and tools for risk-centred, integrated disaster management and increase societal resilience overall, taking into account differentiated gender impact. The primary target will be rural populations in sensitive biodiversity hot spots.

21. UNDP will exploit synergies with other programme components – for example, in the promotion of environmental technologies through innovation and biodiversity-friendly value chains, gender-responsive disaster and climate risk management, and improved social and environmental benefits in sectors such as energy, forestry, transportation and services.

22. The *inclusive and democratic governance* outcome will contribute to strengthening governance processes and institutions responsive to citizens' demands and universal norms. It will address structural issues pertaining to rule of law and human rights, including gender, participation and accountability. It will provide support to institutions to enable improved access to justice and to enhance implementation of local administration reforms in line with the subsidiarity principle. Building on its record of impartiality, promotion of innovation and role as a guardian of international norms, UNDP will contribute to strengthening institutions independence, particularly judicial actors, the Ombudsman and the National Human Rights Institution. The programme will support governance systems and capacities to better secure and manage the country's eastern borders in line with international standards.

23. Informed by policy analysis, UNDP will focus on engagement of women. The *gender equality* outcome will be cross-cutting and contribute to reduced discrimination and gender-sensitive policy-making through development of inclusive gender-responsive tools. It will support strengthening of national gender equality machinery and its extension to the local level, targeting regions of greatest inequality. It will introduce models for gender mainstreaming in selected local authorities and promote

them throughout the country. It will use pilot interventions for women's greater economic empowerment to inform relevant policies.

24. UNDP and its partners will make continuous efforts to ensure all aspects of the country programme contribute to regional/global knowledge sharing through South-South and triangular cooperation, sharing Turkey's practices, including on sustainable forest management, agricultural development and entrepreneurship, prioritizing implementation of the Turkey-UNDP PFA. All outputs and programmes will aim to share Turkey's experience and knowledge with relevant countries and benefit from UNDP presence in Turkey's countries of interest. Building on its long-standing partnership with the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), UNDP will aim to work with other ministries to support the country's institutional and human resources infrastructure for international cooperation, supporting its international development cooperation efforts in the multinational arena.

25. In addition to collaboration with United Nations organizations, civil society, young people and media, UNDP will develop innovative, policy-oriented partnerships focused on developing partnerships with national and international research institutions to strengthen the knowledge base and share experiences with the development community. Private sector partnerships will promote sustainable business as a core practice. The majority of programme resources will come from government, the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, bilateral donors and private sector.

III. Programme and risk management

26. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and through the internal controls framework.

27. National execution will be the default modality, replaced by direct implementation for parts of the programme if required to enable response to force majeure. United Nations Development Cooperation Strategy (UNDCS) reviews will be used to ensure UNDP support is implemented in line with nationally owned expectations.

28. When using national implementation, UNDP will provide training on UNDP project management systems and conduct micro-assessments of potential implementing partners' ability to manage resources.

29. The authorities and UNDP have agreed that UNDP's provision of support services for national implementation will not involve a separate letter of agreement with the Government.

30. The main external risks to programme delivery relate to instability and the region's complex political environment. Financial limitations and decreasing donor presence may pose additional risks. The growing United Nations and UNDP presence in Turkey and converging mandates of international organizations bring risks of reduced relevance, unless UNDP is appropriately positioned.

31. To address these risks, UNDP and its partners will maintain their engagement for planning and delivery. Close alignment with national priorities will help mitigate resource-related risks. UNDP has redesigned its human resources strategy to respond to requirements of the new programme, which includes new capacities to address engagement areas. To ensure a more outcome, policy-driven approach, UNDP has recently adopted a programme approach supported by substantive clusters and an enhanced management structure. It will give consideration to establishing an advisory board at country programme level, composed of prominent members of civil society and academia.

32. UNDP will seek thematic research partnerships to link country programme outputs with broader outcome/output indicators in areas where data is not amenable to tracking progress (citizen security,

inequalities, diversity rights). UNDP plans to publish two national human development reports (the first on inclusive growth) during the programme cycle, and will consider social and environmental sustainability standards when designing and implementing programmes.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. UNDP will conduct monitoring and evaluation through UNDCS mechanisms, engaging United Nations organizations, government, civil society and development partners, and using the One United Nations monitoring and evaluation structure.

34. UNDP will develop programme documents for each component, together with a system of annual reviews designed to ensure close alignment with national priorities in close consultation with the Ministry of Development and line ministries.

35. The programme will supplement traditional with innovative tools (social media, crowdsourcing) and engage civil society to strengthen data collection and analysis. Further cooperation with the Turkish Statistical Institute, Turkstat, is foreseen for data access and introduction of new disaggregated data and development-related measurements (multidimensional poverty measurement).

36. To track programme contribution to transformative change, UNDP will increase its in-house capacity for data collection and analysis, strengthening planning, monitoring and evidence-based management of results. The new Programme Policy and Results Unit, whose staff are well versed in results-based management and monitoring and evaluation, will assure programme quality. UNDP will utilize regional centre support and resources for monitoring purposes.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Turkey (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Tenth NDP 2.1, 2.2, 2.3: Qualified people, strong society; Innovative production, high and sustainable growth; Liveable places, sustainable environment.				
UNDCS OUTCOME INVOLVING: 1.1. By 2020, relevant government institutions operate in an improved legal and policy framework, and institutional capacity and accountability mechanisms assure a more enabling (competitive, inclusive and innovative) environment for sustainable, job-rich growth and development for all women and men.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1				
UNDCS OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)[23]	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS[24]**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME** *(United States dollars)*
Indicator 1.1.1: Ratio of budgetary incomes to expenditures for the three NUTS 2* regions with the lowest socio-economic development **Baseline**: 0.1, 0.2 and 0.2 for TRB2, TRA2 and TRC3 ** respectively (2013, Source: 2015 annual programme **Target:** Convergence in all these ratios towards 1. * *Nomenclature for Territorial Units for Statistics-level 2* ** *NUTS-2 codes of selected regions*	Regulations, programs, policy frameworks, strategy documents European Union progress reports Ministry of Development, Government annual programmes and reports	**1.1.1. Systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation towards sustainable equitable employment and productivity growth** **Indicator 1.1.1.1:** Integrated competitiveness framework and implementation models in place *Baseline*: 1 (frameworks sector-specific only, regional framework exist) *Target*: 5 (total factor productivity framework in place, competitiveness/equitable employment models adopted) *Source*: MoD; MoSIT; project reports **Indicator 1.1.1.2:** Number of scaled-up UNDP-initiated schemes for improved regional/local economic growth; new systems that promote sustainable production adopted by less developed regions *Baseline*: 1; 2 *Target*: 5; 7 *Source*: Annual investment plans, project reports **1.1.2. Solutions developed and applied to improve sustainable management of natural resources and waste** **Indicator 1.1.2.1:** Number of prototypes and funded partnerships on sustainable management of natural resources and waste; and beneficiary provinces from least developed regions *Baseline*: 2;3;6 *Target*: 5;8;10 *Source*: MFWA, annual public investment plan, project reports **Indicator 1.1.2.2:** Number of integrated waste management solutions for reduced pressure on local systems, tested in camps	Ministry of Development (MoD) Ministry of Science Industry and Technology (MoSIT) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL) Ministry of Culture and Tourism(MoCT) Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs (MFWA) Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MENR) South East Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA) Regional Development Administrations European Union Delegation to Turkey	**Regular: 376,000** **Government: 5,000,000** **Other: 45,000,000**

[23] Based on the draft UNDCS 2016-2020

[24] All outputs refer only to UNDP work in Turkey, including the indicators, baselines and targets.

		and urban settings hosting Syrians *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 *Source*: Project reports **1.1.3. Solutions adopted for increased energy efficiency and utilization of renewables** **Indicator 1.1.3.1**: Number of kilowatts of energy generated from renewables (solar/biomass) through UNDP-supported initiatives *Baseline*: 60.000; 0 *Target*: 78.000; 30.000 *Source*: Project reports **Indicator 1.1.3.2**: Number of models for enhanced energy efficiency and/or use of renewables adopted by local actors *Baseline*: 5 *Target*: 10 *Source*: Project reports **1.1.4. Citizens, with specific focus on vulnerable groups including in less developed regions have increased access to inclusive services and opportunities for employment** **Indicator 1.1.4.1**: Number of additional vulnerable men, women and youth with access to inclusive services and employment opportunities *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 300 women, 200 men, 200 youth from South East Anatolia *Source*: , MoFSP, MoLSS, project reports **Indicator 1.1.4.2**: Number of business models, based on sustainable value chains, adopted, including in less developed regions *Baseline*: 3 *Target*: 10 *Source*: MoFSP, MoCT, MFAL, MFWA **Indicator 1.2.4.3:** Number of additional Syrians under temporary protection with access to employment services including skills trainings (sex disaggregated) *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 2,000 women, 4,000 men *Sources*: Project reports **1.1.5. Policy makers at national and local level equipped with knowledge and tools for informed decision making and implementation on inclusive and sustainable growth** **Indicator 1.1.5.1:** Number of gender sensitive studies and toolkits on socioeconomic development of less developed regions and vulnerable populations used by policy makers in developing policies and programmes *Baseline*: 2 *Target*: 9	Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) Think-tanks Universities (e.g. Harran, Middle East Technical University, Ankara University) National and international research institutions	

		Source: Implementing partners' reports **Indicator 1.1.5.2:** Number of institutions benefiting from UNDP support/network in South-South and triangular cooperation *Baseline*: 1 (TIKA) *Target*: 3 *Source*: Implementing partners' reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Tenth NDP 2.3. Liveable Places, Sustainable Environment.				
UNDCS OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 1.3. By 2020, improved implementation of more effective policies and practices on sustainable environment, climate change, biodiversity by national, local authorities and stakeholders including resilience of the system/communities to disasters				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1				
Indicator 1.3.1: Number of hectares of forest landscapes with integrated forest plans developed and under implementation Baseline: 0 Target: 510,000 **Indicator 1.3.2:** Number of tons of greenhouse gas emission reduction Baseline (2012): 401,924.89 Target: Minimum 1,289,000 **Indicator 1.3.3:** Number of tons of hazardous chemicals and waste, including persistent organic pollutants mana$_g$.d. treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner Baseline: 238 Target: 3,700 **Indicator 1.3.4:** Number of hectares of landscapes covered by integrated natural resource management practices Baseline: 0 Target: 4,700,000	Forest management plans of forest enterprise directorates, Global Environment Facility (GEF) tracking tools, project reports Turkish Statistical Agency (Turkstat) National greenhouse gas emission annual reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), project reports GEF tracking tools Project reports, MoEU records, GEF tracking tools	**1.3.1. Enabling legal frameworks and models for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems in place** **Indicator 1.3.1.1:** Number of hectares of forest landscapes with integrated plans under implementation *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 510,000 *Source*: Plans of Forest Enterprise Directorates **Indicator 1.3.1.2:** Number of specific sustainable forest management indicators up-scaled to national level by integration of forestry into agriculture, water, nature conservation sectors *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 6 *Source*: Plans of forest enterprise directorates **Indicator 1.3.1.3:** Number of hectares with restored ecosystem services in biodiversity sensitive areas *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 3,760,000 *Source*: MFWA reports, GEF tracking tools **Indicator 1.3.1.4:** Number of tools for valuation of ecosystem services adopted *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 2 *Source*: MFWA reports, GEF tracking tools **1.3.2. Scaled up actions on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors** **Indicator 1.3.2.1:** Number of sector's mitigation mechanisms prepared and reported *Baseline*: 1 *Target*: 4 *Source*: MoEU records	Ministry of Environment and Urbanism (MoEU) Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MFWA) Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MFAL) Ministry of Development Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology Ministry of Finance Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey (AFAD) Ministry of Foreign Affairs NGO Gold Standard Private Sector European Union Global Environmental Facility	**Regular: 135,000** **Government: 100,000** **Other: 11,000,000**

	Project reports, MFWA records, Independent evaluation reports, GEF tracking tools	**Indicator 1.3.2.2:** Tons of annual greenhouse gas emissions avoided in forest villages after instalment of Photo voltaic systems *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 574,992 (PV system), 5,736 (solar water heating system) *Source*: Project progress reports **1.3.3. Chemical waste prevented, managed and disposed of, and chemically contaminated sites managed in environmentally sound manner** **Indicator 1.3.3.1:** Tons of hazardous chemicals and waste managed, treated and disposed of in environmentally sound manner *Baseline*: 238 ton *Target*: 2,762 tons of persistent organic pollutants *Source*: MoEU records **1.3.4. Stronger systems and capacities for risk-centred and integrated disaster management** **Indicator 1.3.4.1:** Number of communities in disaster prone/risk areas with implemented gender responsive and coordinated disaster preparedness plans *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 5 *Source*: AFAD reports **Indicator 1.3.4.2:** National disaster risk reduction platform fully functional in managing and mitigating risks *Baseline*: Established, with limited local coverage *Target*: Disaster risk reduction capacity at local level *Source*: AFAD reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Tenth NDP, 2.1: Qualified people, strong society; Multi-annual indicative planning document 2011-2013: Justice, home affairs and fundamental rights.				
UNDCS OUTCOME: 2.1 By 2020, central and local administrations and other actors more effectively protect and promote human rights, and adopt transparent, accountable, pluralistic and gender sensitive governance systems, with the full participation of civil society, including the most vulnerable.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: *2*				
Indicator 2.1.1: Functional mechanisms with budget and staff in place for stakeholder involvement in reporting and implementation of treaty bodies, special procedures, Human Rights Council recommendations and other international commitments Baseline: No functional participatory mechanism in place Target: A functional	Shadow and other reports of civil society, European Union Progress report, Reports of other international organizations	**2.1.1. Transparent and efficient judicial system providing better access to justice and redress for all, especially groups facing vulnerabilities** **Indicator 2.1.1.1:** Number of individuals, particularly those facing vulnerabilities, with access to high quality legal aid, disaggregated by sex *Baseline*: 30,000 (women); 35,000 (men) *Target*: 50,000 (women); 50,000 (men) in South East, Central Anatolia and Black See regions *Source*: Judicial Network Internet Portal, Union of Bar Associations	Prime Ministry Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior (MoI) Parliament High Judiciary High Council of Judges and Prosecutors Justice Academy Ombudsman Institution National Human Rights Institute Ministry of Health (MoH) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)	**Regular:** **485,000** **Government:** **5,000,000** **Other:** **54,000,000**

participatory mechanism in place **Indicator 2.1.2:** Percentage of recommendations emanating from United Nations human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special procedures, Universal Periodic Review(2015), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) implemented Baseline: 0 Target: 5 **Indicator 2.1.3:** Percentage of the targets of the new judicial reform strategy to promote and protect the rights of specific groups (women, youth, children) achieved Baseline: 0 Target: 4 **Indicator 2.1.4:** Number of public performance documents (strategic plan, performance program, budget, budget instructions and guidelines, templates) at central and local level that reflect gender equality commitments and priorities, and implemented Baseline: 6 (central level:3, local level 3) Target: 10 (central level 5, local level 5) **Indicator 2.1.5:** Level of implementation of integrated border management strategy Baseline: Basic integrated border management infrastructure Target: Full implementation	Reports from United Nations human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, special rapporteurs report, 2015 Universal Periodic Review), European Union progress report, Country Universal Periodic Review mid-term review interim report European Union progress reports, Reports of Council of Europe European Commission for Efficiency of Justice, United Nations Special Rapporteur report on independence of judges and prosecutors Performance documents that reflect gender equality commitments and priorities European Union progress reports, Reports of civil	**2.1.2. Capacities of the National Human Rights Institute (NHRI) and Ombudsman enhanced and human rights awareness promoted** **Indicator 2.1.2.1:** Human rights machinery strengthened with complementary mandates and maintaining compliance to international standards. NHRI accredited *Baseline*: Mandates intersect; Not accredited *Target*: Ombudsman Institution and NHRI restructured in line with best practices and international standards. International Coordinating Committee accreditation *Source*: Parliament, Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports, ICC reports **Indicator 2.1.2.2:** Effectiveness of the National Preventive Mechanism for monitoring of human rights standards in places of detention *Baseline*: NHRI newly assigned as National Preventive Mechanism with limited capacity *Target*: NHRI restructured at local and national level for its NPM role *Source*: NHRI, European Union, OHCHR reports **Indicator 2.1.2.3:** Existence of mechanisms for participatory monitoring of implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms *Baseline*: Reform Action Group (Universal Periodic Reviews), ad-hoc platforms (CEDAW), Violence Monitoring Committee *Target*: Platforms for engagement of all relevant actors in monitoring and reporting in place *Source*: Government, NGO reports **Indicator 2.1.2.4:** Presence of NHRI systems for fast and efficient response to the rights violations of individuals at different age and gender *Baseline*: No specific complaints handling system *Target*: Efficient complaints handling system, with gender and age disaggregated data *Source*: NHRI, NGO reports **Indicator 2.1.2.5:** Number of young men benefiting from on-line learning and awareness raising systems on human rights based-approach *Baseline*: 10,000 million *Target*: 20,000 million *Source*: Armed forces, MoH, NHRI records **2.1.3. Enhanced capacity of civil society actors for participation in policy making and monitoring** **Indicator 2.1.3.1:** Number of civil society proposals influencing local national decision making, policies and/or programmes *Baseline*: 15 *Target*: 30	Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) Ministry of Defence Turkish Armed Forces Local authorities Union of Bar Associations Bar Associations Human rights NGOs Universities GAP Regional Development Administration (GAP-RDA)	

	society organizations (i.e., Civil Society Development Centre) and universities, Ministry of Interior reports	*Source:* Media, Council of State decisions, Municipal councils' decisions **2.1.4. Strengthened local, regional and national governance mechanisms for participatory, accountable and transparent services** **Indicator 2.1.4.1:** Inclusive mechanisms for citizen's engagement (age/gender sensitive) in planning and service delivery of development agencies *Baseline:* Development agency boards in place *Target:* Inclusive composition/functioning of development agency boards *Source:* MoID, development agency reports **Indicator 2.1.4.2:** Number of gender strategies/action plans budgeted and implemented by local institutions and line ministries *Baseline:* 1 *Target:* 15 *Source:* Parliament, MoFSP **Indicator 2.1.4.3:** Number of local administrations (cells councils), including from least developed regions applying open government, transparent and representative participation approach *Baseline:* 30 *Target:* 60 *Source:* MoI **Indicator 2.1.4.4:** Number of information technology-based for service delivery models adopted, including within local administration *Baseline:* 13 *Target:* 26 *Source:* MoI, MFA, MoH, satisfaction surveys **Indicator 2.1.4.5:** Number of local level civilian oversight mechanisms over internal security forces in place *Baseline:* 8 *Target:* 81 *Source:* Parliament, MoI **2.1.5. Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption across sectors** **Indicator 2.1.5.1:** Number of adopted measures and inter-agency coordination to mitigate corruption risks and strengthen integrity systems **Baseline:** 2 (Anti-corruption strategy not fully implemented, interagency coordination not fully functional) **Target:** 5 (Anti-corruption strategy updated, three sector-specific strategies implemented, mechanism for interagency coordination fully functional) **Source:** Prime Ministry Inspection Board, MoI		

		2.1.6. Capacities, structures and means enhanced for secure borders and integrated border management **Indicator 2.1.6.1:** Number of mines removed in Eastern borders of Turkey and National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) functional *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 222,000 (out of 227,558) *Source*: Mine Clearance Certificates, NMAC reports **Indicator 2.1.6.2:** Existence of integrated capacities for border management in line with European Union/international norms *Baseline*: Institutional infrastructure and coordination for integrated border management (IBM) not in line with IBM principles *Target*: New body for IBM in place *Source*: Land forces, Turkish General Staff, Ministry of Interior		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Tenth NDP, 2.1. Qualified people, strong society					
UNDCS OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: 3.1 Improved legislation, policies, implementation and accountability mechanisms to enable equal and effective social, economic and political participation of women and girls by 2020					
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 4					
Indicator 3.1.1: Amount of public funds allocated to institutional mechanisms and capacity development to empower women at national and local level Baseline: 2014 $3.5 million (General Directorate of Status of Women) Target: 2020: $7.5 million **Indicator 3.1.2:** Number of legislation and policies promoting equal participation of girls and women in political decision making Baseline: 0 Target: 2 **Indicator 3.1.3:** Number of legislation and policies on gender-based violence prevention and protection endorsed in line with the Istanbul Convention and Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Budgets of local municipalities Equal Opportunities Committee for Women and Men Istanbul Convention monitoring mechanism, European Union progress reports, Turkish Statistical agency Other international organizations' reports and statistics	**3.1.1. Capacities of national gender equality machinery strengthened to promote women's rights and gender sensitive policies, including at local level** **Indicator 3.1.1.1:** Number of local units of gender equality machinery that monitor and contribute to implementation of gender sensitive policies *Baseline*: 16 *Target*: 30 *Source*: Parliament, MoFSP, MoI **Indicator 3.1.1.2:** Level of capacity of local authorities for gender sensitive policy making *Baseline*: Limited gender related capacity in local authorities *Target*: Gender analyst assigned at 14 local authorities *Source*: MoD local authorities policy papers/reports **3.1.2. Policies improved for promoting equal participation of girls and women in decision making** **Indicator 3.1.2.1:** Number of special measures that promote women's equal participation in decision making *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 1 *Source*: Line ministries **3.1.3. Advocacy and engagement of political parties and CSOs for women's empowerment particularly on participation in decision making and combatting gender based violence** **Indicator 3.1.3.1:** Number of new advocacy initiatives that promote gender equality in decision making *Baseline*: 2 *Target*: 5	Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP) Equal Opportunities Commission for Men and Women Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Justice Ministry of Development (MoD) Development agencies Union of Municipalities of Turkey Local authorities Civil society organizations Gender studies centres of universities Political parties	**Regular:** **35,000** **Government:** **100,000** **Other:** **3,000,000**

		Source: NGO reports **Indicator 3.1.3.2:** Number of initiatives for male involvement to combat gender stereotypes and gender-based violence *Baseline*: 3 *Target*: 6 *Source*: NGO reports, Turkish Armed Forces, Gendarmerie **Indicator 3.1.3.3:** Number of new policies to protect women's rights and prevent gender-based violence, adopted by Ministry of Family and Social Policies *Baseline*: 3 *Target*: 6 *Source*: MoFSP, Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GREVIO) reports **Indicator 3.1.3.4:** Number of advocacy initiatives with political parties to equally involve women and men as advocates for women's empowerment and gender equality *Baseline*: 2 *Target*: 5 *Source*: Political parties, Parliament **Output 3.1.4. National policies in support of women's economic empowerment improved** **Indicator 3.1.4.1:** Number of tested models that promote women's labour force participation *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 2 *Source*: MoFSP, GAP-RDA **Indicator 3.1.4.2:** Number of analytical papers contributing to policies for balanced women's workload and employment *Baseline*: 0 *Target*: 3 *Source*: GAPRDA, MoFSP, project reports		